Antennæ: segment I, length .28 mm.; II, length 1.03 mm.; III, length .71 mm.; IV, length .54 mm.; brownish to fuscous.

Pronotum: nearly quadrate, length .57 mm., width at base .77 mm., collar .48 mm., width behind the collar .60 mm.; scutellum greatly arched, more so than in the male.

Hemelytra: length .85 mm., barely meeting at the suture behind the scutellum, tapering out to a point at the outside margin and reflexed; transversely sulcate and pale across the middle, also pale behind the scutellum along the suture.

Venter: width 1.42 mm., broad and nearly globose, only the basal third covered by the hemelytra. Legs very similar to the male.

Holotype: ♂, June 26, 1917, Gillette, Texas (H. H. Knight); Cornell University Collection.

Allotype: taken with the type.

Paratypes: 35 ♂♂, taken with the types; 15 ♂♂, July 2, 1917, Sabinal, Texas; 15 ♂♂, July 12, 1917, Mesilla Park, New Mexico; 5 ♂♂, July 20, Texas Pass, Arizona; all collected on the tent trap light by the writer. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, June 15, 1900, Pueblo, Colorado (E. D. Ball).

This interesting species was taken only in the desert regions and is nocturnal in its habits, as are the other members of the genus. The type female though wingless had crawled up onto the tent trap light when found. Prof. E. D. Ball found this species in Colorado and *noctuans* in Ohio, both occurring on grasses. It is evident that these species hide away during the day time and become active only at night.

"The type specimen of the noctuid moth, *Dasyspondea lucens* Morrison, heretofore considered as lost, has been located by Mr. Doll and is now deposited in the collection of the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences."

BEES AND STREPSIPTERA.

By Charles Robertson, Carlinville, Ill.

When I was preparing the paper on the "Hosts of Strepsiptera" which was published in the Canadian Entomologist, *42*: 323–30, I marked, but failed to make comment on, the following paragraph from Mr. W. Dwight Pierce's Monographic Revision of the Strepsiptera, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull., *66*: 17, 1909: "The location of the parasites is as a general rule indifferent, although

the males generally occupy the basal segments and the females the apical segments. These remarks are based primarily upon a study of *Polistes annularis*. A notable exception was found in *Andrena crawfordi,* in 92 parasitized individuals, of which every parasite was located between the fourth and fifth segments."

It is not easy to see how *Polistes annularis* can form a rule to which *Andrena crawfordi* is an exception any more than the reverse. In fact the *Andrena* seems to me to resemble the usual cases, while the *Polistes* is rather exceptional.

Without the qualifying clause, "indifferent" means that finally the parasites will occur an equal number of times under each segment. The cases given by Pierce for *Polistes annularis* are rearranged in the following table:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dorsal segments :						
Males	1	21	*132*	85	29	2
Females	—	—	2	29	*106*	10
Ventral segments :						
Males	—	5	14	*16*	1	—
Females	—	—	2	3	*9*	—
General :						
Males	1	26	*146*	101	30	2
Females	—	—	4	32	*115*	10
Total	1	26	*150*	133	*145*	12

The maximum for the males is under the third dorsal and fourth ventral. The maximum for the females is under the fifth dorsal and ventral. The general maximum for the males is under the third, really the third dorsal. The total shows a maximum under the third and a secondary elevation under the fifth resulting from mixing the females and males. Pierce's "basal and apical" mean third and fifth. More males occur under 5 than under 2 and more females under 4 than 6.

The parasites observed by me occur as follows (I did not look for ventral cases) :

In 100 cases 96.0 per cent. of the parasites of bees fall under the fourth segment. In the Eumenidæ 50.0 per cent. fall under 3 and 43.3 under 4.

In 55.5 per cent. of the cases in which the parasites fall in an unusual position a single host carried more than one of them.

	Specimens.	Dorsal Segments.				
		2.	3.	4.	5	6.
Trachandrena claytoniæ	1	—	—	1	—	—
nuda	3	—	—	4	—	—
hippotes	1	—	—	1	—	—
Andrena illinoensis	2	—	—	2	—	—
mandibularis	5	—	—	6	—	—
salictaria	20	—	—	21	—	—
Ptilandrena erigeniæ	3	—	—	3	—	—
Paradrena andrenoides	14	—	—	15	—	—
Pterandrena asteris	2	—	—	2	—	—
Augochlora viridula	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chloralictus nymphæarum	1	—	—	2	—	—
zephyrus	4	—	—	6	—	—
versatus	4	—	—	5	1	—
sparsus	21	—	—	21	1	—
Pseudopanurgus labrosus	1	—	—	1	—	—
labrosiformis	1	—	—	2	—	—
solidaginis	2	—	—	2	—	—
rudbeckiæ	3	—	—	2	1	—
Bees, total	89	—	1	96	3	—
Ancistrocerus tigris	2	—	3	—	—	—
Leionotus histrio	2	—	2	—	—	—
fundatus	2	—	2	—	—	—
ziziæ MS.	1	—	1	—	—	—
clypeatus	2	—	2	1	—	—
anormis	3	—	2	1	—	—
Odynerus erinnys	3	—	2	1	—	—
Total	15	—	14	3	—	—
Leionotus histrionalis	2	1	—	1	—	—
foraminatus	2	—	1	2	—	—
arvensis	2	—	—	3	—	—
fundatiformis	1	—	—	2	—	—
bifurcus	1	—	—	1	—	—
turpis	1	—	—	1	1	—
Total	9	1	1	10	1	—
Eumenidæ, total	24	1	15	13	1	—
Proterosphex ichneumoneus	1	—	1	1	—	—
Sphex vulgaris	3	—	—	1	3	—
pictipennis	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	5	—	1	2	4	—
Polistes variatus	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total wasps	30	1	16	15	5	1
Total bees	89	—	1	96	3	—